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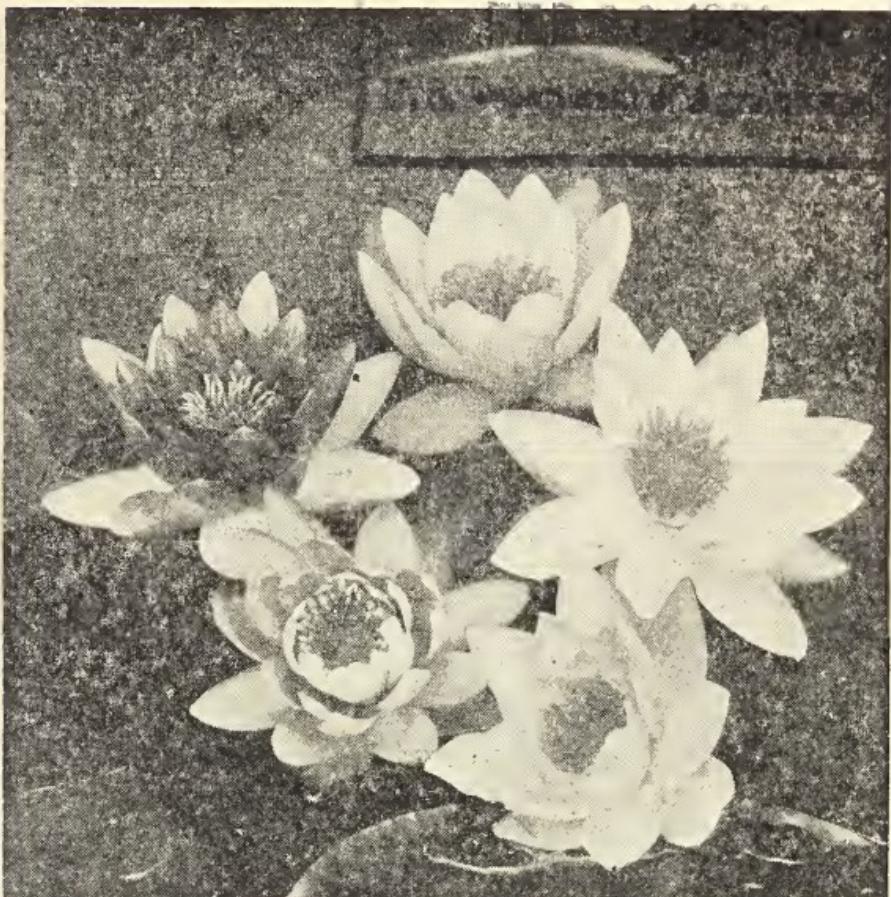
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1931,

BAUER'S AQUATIC GARDENS

RECEIVED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Superior Water Lilies and Aquatic Plants

PONDS:

NINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF DAYTON, OREGON

FRED BAUER, JR.
701 MARION AVENUE, PORTLAND, OREGON

Telephone Sellwood 2419

The Culture of Water Lilies

VERY IMPORTANT—

If you will follow carefully the directions as indicated below, success in the culture of Water Lilies will be assured.

Location—The pool or water garden should be exposed to the sun at least half of the day. The depth should be from 18 inches to three feet; the best depth for all purposes is 30 inches.

Preparation—Any good garden soil mixed with about one-fifth of well rotted cow manure; spread over the floor of the small pools to a depth of 10 to 12 inches; cover the top with one inch of sand and level off well.

Planting—The lily tubers should be planted so that the crown or growing point is just out of the soil. If the growing point seems to come out to one side, plant the tuber so that the tips of the new leaves are looking up. Most shallow water plants like water from two to six inches in depth. Bog plants should be planted in wet ground.

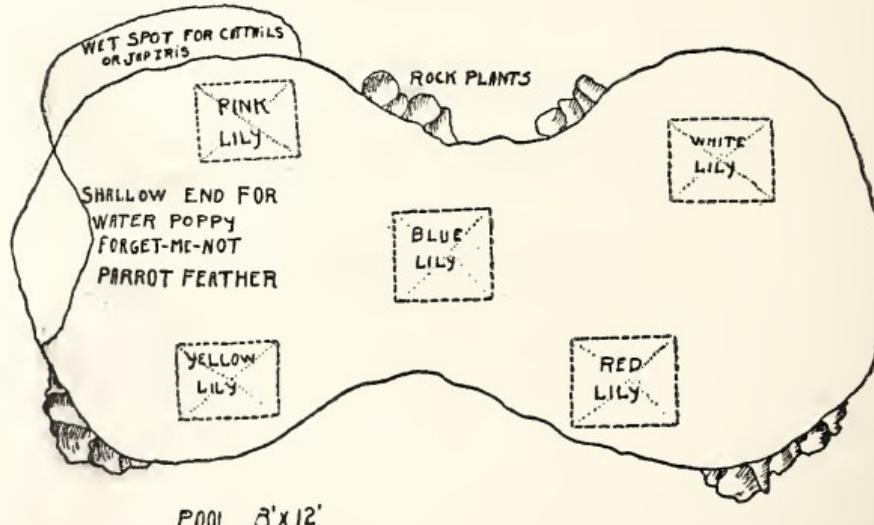
Planting Time—We prefer to ship the different varieties at the proper time for planting in each locality. Hardy lilies may be shipped as early as April or May. Tender varieties should not be set out before the middle of June.

In large pools where it is desired to place the plants in boxes, the boxes should be two by two feet square and one foot deep, made of Oregon pine, allowing one box for each lily. However, the lilies will grow more vigorous and bloom more freely if placed in soil spread over the bottom of the pool.

Caution: Do not use Redwood lumber.

Where group planting is desired in large pools, boxes can be made any desired size, allowing about two feet each way for the number of plants to the box.

In wild planting, to fill the pool for the first time with water, it is a good plan to wet the bed first with a spray from the hose after the lilies are set and then lay the hose on a burlap sack and fill very slowly; this will not disturb the planting and will give you a nice clear pool.



All sub-aquatics for the best results, should be planted in shallow water not over an inch or so in depth.

Do not run too much fresh water in the pool; just fill up the evaporation.

To destroy the wigglers that hatch into mosquitoes and larvae of other insects, a few gold fish will keep the water pure.

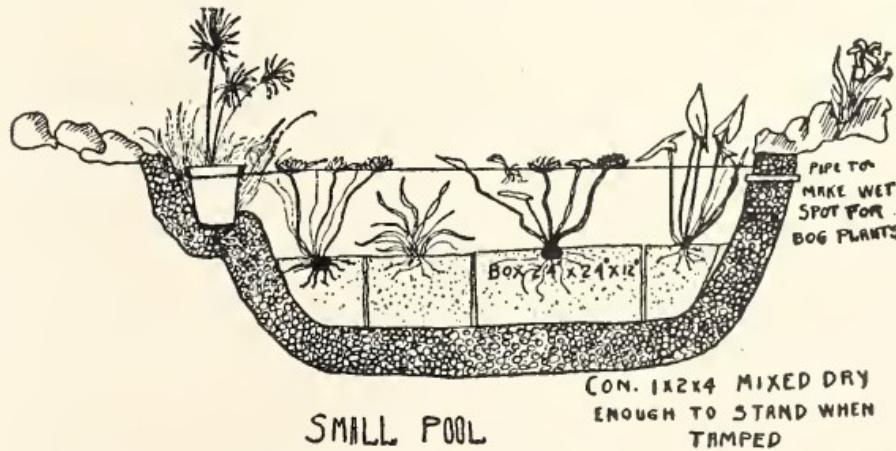
Winter care for hardy water lilies and of pools consists of draining artificial pools and covering the plants with sufficient leaves and litter to prevent actual freezing. Pools deep enough not to freeze solidly should be left alone. Tubbs may be treated the same way or removed to root cellar for the winter.

Pool Construction—Water lily pools may be built in several different ways. The easiest one to make is the shallow sided basin. All that is required is to excavate the center to a depth of about three feet and then slope the sides gradually to the top. This basin may then be lined without building the usual forms. The concrete used should be one part cement, three parts sand and five parts gravel, mixed together dry enough to stand in place when tamped. After the foundation is set it should be broomed over with a mixture of one part cement and one part sand, with enough water to make it work easily. This will fill up all holes and cracks, thus making the pool water tight.

A straight sided pool may be made any shape desired by simply digging a narrow trench to the required depth and filling it with concrete. After it sets the inside is dug out and the bottom of concrete is poured in. Care should be taken that the inside of the trench be smooth and that it be dug to a level depth. The top of the wall can be covered with soil, and the plants allowed to grow to the water's edge or it may be brought up and finished with rocks in any manner that may please the imagination.

Inlet and drain pipes are convenient, but a hose may be used for filling and siphoning when necessary. A new pool should be filled and emptied several times to remove any alkali that might injure plants or fish.

The Portland Cement Association, 146 Fifth street, Portland, Oregon, are sending out a very clever book called "Concrete Improvements Around the Home," that has some very fine plans for pools and gardens. It will be mailed free on request.



Tub Culture—It is entirely practical and satisfactory to grow water lilies and aquatics in tubs, half barrels or any container two feet or more across, that hold water. Many city dwellers find this method very convenient.



Double STOCKS

WHEN successfully grown according to our close planting method we find that our strains of stocks are decidedly profitable. In managing this crop successfully there are two points to be sure about, a fresh clean soil to prevent black or stem rot and a strain of seed with a fair percentage of doubles. Other details are incidental.

Our American-grown strains of seed will make a dependable average of 65% to 75% doubles; are true to type and of suitable varieties for American cut flower demands. From trials conducted at Wisley, England, by the Royal Horticultural Society, these American strains received five awards of merit. To those familiar with English thoroughness in conducting these trials, the value of these awards will be appreciated.

Stocks seed can be sown to good advantage as late as March 1. The sowing made at this date will flower about mid-June. If grown in a carnation house temperature, a sowing made February 1, not later, will flower between Mothers' Day and Memorial Day. If pushed along with an early spring, or a little extra heat if needed, this sowing should easily hit both these valuable flower-selling days.

We issue a circular that goes into details of our close planting method of growing stocks for cut flowers. Shall we enclose a copy?

The grower for market, especially, must be careful about suitable colors in stocks. We find that few purples or fiery reds are wanted, while such colors as Belle De Naples, Antique Copper or the violet-slate of President Wilson, although attractive under the natural light of the greenhouse, are anything but that in a commission house or store. For the benefit of our customers who are not familiar with varieties or colors in stocks we use a star (*) to denote the varieties we find most suitable for all purposes.



BALL STOCKS (Column Type)
No branches, stiff flower spikes of a rich lilac-lavender and about a week earlier than Bismarcks, describes this valuable new type.
Tr. Pkt., of 500 seeds, 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00.

IMPROVED BISMARCKS. A trifle earlier than the Nice or Perpetuals and not inclined to branch so freely, making them more suitable for our close planting method of growing. Generally considered the most valuable group of stocks for cut flowers.

*Rose. Fine standard color.	*White. Early clear white.
Flesh. Delicate shade of pink.	Apple Blossom. Light pink.
*Lavender. Fine standard color.	*Lilac. Lilac-lavender.
*Chamois. Choice market color.	Golden Rose. Light rose.
*Golden Ball. Clear ivory-yellow.	

Tr. Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz. 2 ozs.
Prices, separate colors..... \$0.50 \$1.00 \$1.75 \$3.00 \$5.50
above

Mixed, all colors..... .35 .60 1.15 2.25 4.00

Royal Purple. Rich deep purple	\$0.50 .75 1.25 2.25 4.00
Antique Copper. A fine copper-red50 .75 1.25 2.25 4.00

PERPETUAL BRANCHING (Giant Perfection). A valuable group that produces fine, long stems and is of strong branching habit.

*Rose. A clear even shade.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz. 2 ozs.
Sapphire. Violet or dark lavender.	\$0.40 \$0.75 \$1.25 \$2.50 \$4.50
*May Queen. Lavender or pale blue.	
Snowdrift. Fine clear white.	
Princess Alice. Early white.	
La France. Blush, nearly white.	
*Heatham Beauty. Terra cotta rose, very fine.	
*Empress Augusta Victoria. Silver-lilac and very fine.	
Brilliant. Blood-red, not a standard market color.	
Dark Blue.	
Light Blue.	

Prices, separate colors.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz. 2 ozs.
Mixed, all colors.....	\$0.40 \$0.75 \$1.25 \$2.50 \$4.50

BEAUTY OF NICE. For long stems and branching habit this is a fine group and includes some of our choicest kinds.

*Mont Blanc. Clear, extra early white.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz. 2 ozs.
Almond Blossom. White tinged rose.	\$0.40 \$0.75 \$1.25 \$2.50 \$4.50
Monte Carlo. Rich canary-yellow.	
*Aurora. Golden buff, fine.	
Belle De Naples. Rich old rose.	
Salmon King. Strong salmon-rose.	
Beauty of Nice. Flesh-pink.	
*Cote D'Azure. Light or lavender-blue.	
Summer Night. Early purple.	
Carmine Rose. (Abundance)	
Blood Red.	
Souv. De Monaco. Best crimson, late.	
American Beauty. Deep rose, tends to come blind under glass.	
*Queen Alexandra. Rosy lilac, fine.	

Prices, separate colors.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz. 2 ozs.
Mixed, all colors.....	\$0.40 \$0.75 \$1.25 \$2.50 \$4.50

TEN WEEKS. This class is of compact branching habit, ideally suited for pot plants or bedding, but not for cut flowers. Produces a high percentage of doubles.

Blood Red,	Canary Yellow,	Carmine Pink,
Deep Rose,	Lavender,	Purple,
White.		
Prices, separate colors.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz. 2 ozs.	
Mixed, all colors.....	\$0.40 \$0.75 \$1.25 \$2.50 \$4.50	

RED WATER LILIES

Gloriosa—This is a magnificent variety with flowers from four to six inches across, of beautiful form which float on the water. They are of a deep carmine rose color, becoming a deep red with age. The plant is very free in flower, blooming continuously throughout the season. This lily is the best of this class for all purposes. \$3.50 each.

James Brydon—A superb variety, being a free bloomer, with rose crimson flowers four to five inches in diameter. \$3.00 each.

Robinsoni—Large flowers of dark orange red. An extra good bloomer and should be in every collection. \$2.50 each.

Escarboucle—Flowers are bright vermillion, striking in their brilliancy and extremely attractive. A rich, spicy odor adds to the charm of the flower. The plants make strong growth. \$5.00 each.

Conqueror—The largest bloom of the hardy varieties. The flowers are bright red, with petals shaded into white on the concave part, and streaked with deep red on the convex surface; stamens are yellow orange. The showiest water lily in cultivation. \$5.00 each.

MISCELLANEOUS WATER LILIES

Comancha—The best of all sunset colors and the hardiest of all water lilies. A steady free bloomer, one of the first to open in the spring and among the last to cease in the autumn. A vigorous plant, thriving and blooming under the most adverse conditions and perfectly at home in the tub, garden or large pool. \$3.00 each.

Sioux—This is a star shaped variety. The flower is large and upon first opening is a dull rich bronze. The yellow changes to a reddish cast on succeeding days, making it most unique in color of any of the lilies. The plant blooms continuously throughout the season. \$2.00 each.

Paul Hariot—Large flowers of clear yellow, with delicate shadings of red at base of petals. Leaves spotted with brownish red. Small growth, beautiful blooms. \$3.00 each.

TENDER WATER LILIES

Daubeniana—The most striking difference between this and other Nymphaeas is that the young plants spring from the leaves. These young plants flower at a very early stage. A free bloomer and very fragrant. \$2.00 each.

William Stone—Purple blue flowers from 5 to 7 inches across, have purple stamens and deep yellow centers; they stand well out of the water, and open early and remain open all day. \$2.50 each.

Mrs. C. W. Ward—This is a splendid variety. It has large, deep rosy-pink, almost red flowers, with yellow stamens and center. They stand high above the water. \$2.50 each.

THE SACRED LOTUS OR NELUMBNIUM

In planting the rhizomes settle them gently into the mud with the growing end just below the surface. The rhizomes look like tow or three bananas strung end to end and are easily broken, so that care should be exercised in handling them. They grow well in water 2 inches to 12 inches deep and

require the same general care as water lilies. The plants should be confined within boxes, for otherwise their rampant growth would soon choke out the other plants.

Egyptian Lotus—This is the true flower of the Egyptians and possesses a strange haunting fragrance. Originated in India and taken to Egypt to become a sacred flower. The blossoms are an attractive pink. An excellent variety that grows very hardy and freely in the latitude of Cleveland..

Tubers, \$2.50; potted plants, \$5.00.

(Tubers only in April or the first part of May).

SHALLOW WATER PLANTS

Arrowhead, Giant—Distinctive leaves, shaped as name indicates, standing one to three feet out of the water. Flowers freely in a series of white spikes. Hardy. 50c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Cat Tails—One of the favorite native swamp plants. 15c, or 4 for 50c.

Floating Heart—This plant has leaves like the water lilies, with bright yellow flowers. Grows well and blooms freely. Does best in shallow water. 50c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Parrot Feather—An aquatic plant having long trailing stems covered closely with whirls of most delicate foliage. For border or fountain plant.

15c bunch.

Pickerel Rush—The blue flowers of this plant have many friends, particularly as they are produced freely. The total growth is about two feet. 25c each.

Primrose Creeper—A fern like leaf of light green. Flowers buttercup yellow. Grows well in shallow water or wet ground. 25c each.

Water Plantain—A border plant with heart-shaped leaves standing about one foot above the water and surrounded by tall branching spikes of small white flowers. Hardy. 25c each.

Water Shield—Floating, oval leaves, borne on stems covered with transparent jelly. The flowers of purplish red, about one inch across. The leaves turn red as the season advances making them attractive in small pools. 15c each, 4 for 50c.

Water Hawthorn—Snow white flowers with the fragrance of English Hawthorn. They bloom very early in the spring and late in the fall. 75c each.

Water Poppy—A very pretty aquatic plant, with floating leaves and large yellow poppy-like flowers. 15c each, 4 for 50c.

MARSH OR BOG PLANTS

Collection of Bog Grasses and Reeds, for the pool margin. 6 for \$1.00.

Forget-Me-Nots—Small blue flowers with golden centers; dark green foliage. Grows from edge of pool into the water. 15c each, 4 for 50c.

Umbrella Palm—A very ornamental plant for side of water. Also grows well in the water and moist ground. 50c each.

Thalia Dealbata—A fine and stately aquatic, with canna like leaves, to be grown in shallow water or wet soil. Effective for the margin of pools. 50c each.

Western Marsh Fern—The fronds of this fern are delicate and lacy, apple green in color. Grows two to four feet in height. Does well in moist soil. Its fronds are of an annual growth. 50c each.

Chinese Matrimonial Vine—This vine has dark bluish green leaves, clusters of purple blossoms, which ripen to bright red berries on purple stems. Grows well in any soil. Distinctly ornamental on lattice fences or stone walls. 50c each.

Japanese Iris—This is the elite of the Iris family. The flowers begin to open about the middle of June and continue for several weeks. They grow in any good garden soil but delight in an abundant supply of water. For massing or planting along a stream or around a pool Japanese Iris are ideal. Strong divisions of unnamed varieties, ranging in color from pure white to the richest purple.

50c each, or 3 for \$1.00.

Water Iris—The Giant Yellow Flag, growing to a height of five or six feet and having large clusters of blooms. Makes a fine center or corner for your pool. 35c each, or 3 for \$1.00.

FLOATING PLANTS

Water Hyacinth—Flowers a delicate lilac in trusses like a hyacinth. The plant is a floater and only requires placing in water where it will take care of itself. For the best results it should be confined to shallow water two to eight inches, where it will root into the mud and be a mass of bloom from July to October. 50c for 4 plants

Duck Weed—Appears as a series of green polka dots on the surface. The small roots are much appreciated by goldfish. 25c portion.

AQUARIUM PLANTS

Anacharis—One of the best aquarium plants, as it is a good oxygenator. In form it is moss-like, the leaves growing on a fragile stem, the entire plant being submerged at all periods. A very attractive plant of dark green growth and very easy to keep in an aquarium. 15c per bunch.

Ludwiga—One of the prettiest of the submerged plants. Oval leaves tinged with pink

15c per bunch.

MAKING UP YOUR ORDER

Print names of varieties desired and give price quoted so no mistake can be made.

Place order early—preferably NOW—for spring deliveries. This will prevent delay of shipment after plants are ready.

All care will be used in packing, and every precaution taken to secure safe transit, but we assume no responsibility for delay or damage in transit.

All shipments are inspected by State Horticultural Inspector before being packed, and bear the tag of his inspection when leaving our gardens.

We ship by express—purchaser to pay all transportation charges.

When purchaser wishes stock to be shipped by Parcel Post please inclose postage. Otherwise we ship by express.

Water lily roots weigh about one pound each when packed ready for shipment.

Our prices are quoted net and cash is expected with your order.

We are always glad to give any advice regarding the construction and cultivation of water gardens.